

THE ANACONDA STANDARD.

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THE STANDARD

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THE STANDARD.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1891.

ELKINS IN PLACE.

In the history of politics in this country there was a period when the current charge was that the democratic party had learned nothing and forgotten nothing. The meaning of the phrase was that the party lingered over its traditions and that it was not aggressive enough to be a successful factor in living politics. The charge was undoubtedly true, there was a season, covering a series of years, when Bourbon tendencies controlled democracy in the United States.

Fortunately for the party itself, happily for the country, this period in the history of the democratic party is passed. To-day democracy is progressive—it is in truth so distinctively aggressive that it is giving to the country all the issues that enlist popular thought, it is scoring nearly all the notable victories at the ballot box, it is engaging the enthusiastic support of the country's young men. It is no longer a sectional organization. If democracy sweeps Texas, it also carries Massachusetts; if it prevails in Missouri, it also controls in imperial New York; if it holds sway in Delaware, it also triumphs in Iowa; its unerring advance in the direction of control in five or six states, of which Minnesota is a type, fills the republican imagination with gloomy foreboding. Democracy has fallen on new times. It comes with new purposes, new inspiration and new men, its period of ascendancy is again at hand.

This comment is suggested by what has happened in the city of Washington within two days, and because the contrast in the tendencies of the two national political parties is made strikingly suggestive by the appointment of Mr. Elkins to a cabinet portfolio. We take it that the year has not witnessed a more conspicuously retrogressive act on the part of the administration. Instinctively this ringster's promotion recalls the corrupt times toward the close of reconstruction days when republicanism was rampantly at its worst. Those were the Belknap days.

This man Elkins is infinitely more dangerous than ever Belknap dared to be—he is smarter than Belknap was. That he will use his place for jobs the majority of the American people will not doubt. If any opening with plunder in it presents itself, the friends of Elkins will all be there, Elkins can scheme. In politics he is a low-down operator, all these years he has been a sort of all-around greaser for the political machine—always for a valid consideration. In an especial way he has been a sort of general utility man for the Blaine contingent, and that gentleman never would listen when his more honorable friends warned him against this designing hanger-on.

Recall what happened in 1884. Mr. Blaine was a candidate for the presidency. Opposed to him were certain republicans whose fixed conviction was that he is personally dishonest, that he used the office of speaker of the house of representatives for his own pecuniary benefit, that the Mulligan letters were the story of a real wrong, and that he was not a safe man for president. These doubting republicans were known as mugwumps. Their very name is distasteful, they are cordially hated by the average partisan. Scoff at the mugwump if you will, but remember that he defeated Mr. Blaine—the man from Maine would have carried New York state by 25,000 in 1884 but for the power of the mugwump vote. Yet whenever, in that eventful year, the friends of Mr. Blaine tried to reason with the mugwump, the invariable query was: "Look at Steve Elkins and men of that stripe. If Blaine is all right, why does he consort with such men?"

Our conclusion is that the Blaine element has learned nothing and forgotten nothing. It may never hope to win while it carries Elkins and his ilk, but it is clear enough that Elkins is still on Blaine's hands to be provided for. We begin to feel assured that Mr. Blaine does not intend to run for president—were that his ambition he would not dare to be sponsor for Elkins as a cabinet officer. Why put Elkins in? To give the strikers and the grabbers and the fat-fryers and the plunderers one more chance, and leave the responsibility with Harrison; to offer one more opportunity to Elkins and his crowd to make a profitable turn or two before it is everlastingly too late.

We infer that the appointment of Mr. Elkins is the penalty which Mr. Harrison pays for peace in next summer's national convention. President Harrison must have been most sorely pressed. We do not believe that there are many honest men in the United States who will say on honor that Elkins is fit to be in a president's cabinet. He is so notoriously and so justly distrusted that, in and of himself, he will furnish to the democratic party a most effective argument for the campaign of 1892.

In a word, we believe it to be the

conviction of the American people that no administration is entitled to public respect or popular confidence if it tolerates a man of the calibre of Stephen B. Elkins in the cabinet circle. The administration that promotes him may with logical propriety crown Belknap with a halo, restore Clarkson, summon Brady, extol Dudley and adorn the public places with monuments to Dorsey, and expect the people to approve the work.

Montana would find no fault if congress acceded to the request of the management of the Columbian exposition for a five million dollar loan. When it comes to matters concerning the standing of this nation, the miners of the Rocky mountain region want to have the square thing done. It is the sentiment of a large majority of the people in this section that the world's fair is a national enterprise and should be handled in a manner free from parsimony and pettifoggery. If the fair was a Chicago enterprise the country at large would have no cause to concern itself with it, but as it is an undertaking inaugurated in the name of the United States, the nation should do all that is necessary to insure the success of the display. There is not the least impropriety in the men at the head of the affair asking of congress the funds necessary for the execution of their plans so long as no fault can be found with the plans themselves.

The grip has moved into the United States and settled down with the intention, apparently, of making a long stay. The hospitals of the larger cities are being worked to their utmost capacity by reason of the epidemic, but it is a fact worthy of note that the rate of mortality caused by the disease is not nearly so high as that of the two preceding winters. The physicians seem to be meeting with much better success in treatment than formerly. It is believed that the disease comes this year in a modified or reduced form, and while displaying all of the annoying outward forms is not nearly so dangerous.

CUBA AGAIN.

Senator Call has reintroduced a joint resolution authorizing the president to open negotiations with Spain looking to the purchase of Cuba, the United States to pay for the government property in that country and to compensate Spain for the commercial advantage it relinquishes. The resolution is in all respects identical with that offered at the last session, and which called forth more or less opposition, chiefly from the republican press. Of late, partly perhaps as an indirect result of Blaine's reciprocity ideas, the acquisition of Cuba has been considered in a much more friendly spirit. If Alaska has proved such a profitable investment, what may not the United States hope to gain by the possession of one of the richest and most fertile islands of the world. The chief point of contention made by those who oppose the project is the pretended difficulty in Americanizing Cuba's inhabitants, but it should be remembered that the purchase of Louisiana, the acquisition of New Mexico and other Mexican possessions presented the same problem, which has been satisfactorily solved.

The Louisiana, Florida and Texas purchases, indeed all extensions of American territory except Alaska, were made under democratic administrations, and were made, too, in the face of direful prophecies of disaster. Nobody now questions the wisdom of those purchases.

The Russell Sage affair has had one good effect, that of creating an agitation in favor of restricting and regulating by law the sale of dynamite. In most, if not all of the states, anybody, crank or lunatic, can buy dynamite as freely as any other commodity. The New York papers naturally raise the question whether it would not be wise in this age of cranks and maniacs to limit the sale of dynamite in much the same way as we prohibit the sale of poison, on the ground that it is not safe to trust so dangerous an article in irresponsible hands. Such a law would be beneficial, but it would afford society absolute protection only up to a certain point. As in the case of Norcross, a little chemistry will teach any man how to make a compound out of two-bits' worth of stuff that will blow up a six story building.

THE PIG AND HIS PASSPORT.

Whatever the McKinley bill has done for the country it certainly is not entitled to the credit of having opened the European markets to American pork. The republican newspapers have been telling us that McKinley did this thing, but President Harrison in his message doesn't say so. He really gives the credit to two eminent democrats, Missouri democrats at that, Senator Vest and Representative Hatch. In his message the president says: "The law of the last congress provided a system of inspection for our meats intended for export and clothing the president with power to exclude foreign products from our market in case the country sending them should perpetrate unjust discriminations against any product of the United States, placing this government in a position to effectually urge the removal of such discriminations against our meats."

It was Senator Vest who introduced this meat inspection bill and put it through the senate in the last congress. Mr. Hatch carried it through the house. Not a democrat of distinction voted against its passage. The bill provided for the thorough inspection of American meats; when the American hog with a clean bill of health as a passport was denied admission at the protected gates of Europe, the president was empowered to shut out the products of

that country from our ports. It was this law that opened the markets of Germany, Denmark, Italy, Austria and France to inspected American pork. The McKinley bill proper did just what James G. Blaine at the time the bill was under discussion said it would do, it has raised higher barriers against us in foreign markets, it has not opened a new market for another bushel of American wheat or barrel of American pork. President Harrison bears testimony to all this when he says in his message: "The removal of these restrictions, in every instance, was asked for and given solely upon the ground that we had now provided a meat inspection that should be accepted as adequate to the complete removal of the dangers, real or fancied, which had been previously urged."

COLD WAVE HYGIENE.

Great Danger in Coming From Out-of-Doors Into a Warm Room.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Dr. B. W. Richardson, in one of those admirable papers in which he is wont, in his own words, "to avert danger by teaching elementary principles, and by making the unlearned the participants in his own learning," investigates the reasons why a cold wave is invariably followed by increased mortality, and a few simple rules which can advantageously be borne in mind. Clothing is the first thing to attend to. To have the body, during variable weather, such as now obtains, well enveloped from head to foot in non-conducting substance is essential, and the clothing of the poor effectively is one of the best forms that philanthropy can take. In sitting rooms and in bedrooms the maintenance of an equable temperature is equally essential, and a fire in the bedroom encourages ventilation, and gives health no less than comfort. In going from a warm into a cold atmosphere, in breasting the waves of low temperature, no one can harm by starting forth thoroughly warm; but in returning from the cold into the warm the act should always be accomplished gradually.

The wave of low temperature requires to be met by good, nutritious, warm food. Heat-forming foods, such as bread, sugar, butter, oatmeal porridge and potatoes, are of special use at this time of the year. It is an entire mistake to suppose that the wave of cold is neutralized in any sense by the use of alcoholics. When a glass of hot brandy and water warms the cold man the credit belongs to the hot water, and any discredit that may follow to the brandy. So far from alcohol checking the cold in action it goes with it, and therefore aids in arresting the motion of the heart in the living animal, because it reduces oxidation. Excessive exercise of the body and overwork, either of body or mind, should be avoided, especially during these seasons when a sudden fall of temperature is of frequent occurrence. For exhaustion, whether physical or mental, means loss of motion in the organism; and loss of motion is the same as loss of heat.

Brother Dana Pleased.

From the New York Sun.

The speaker of the house of representatives, the Hon. Charles Frederick Crisp, is an experienced democratic statesman, wise, able and energetic. No candidate before the caucus could have entertained a more sincere and profound appreciation of the great political responsibilities accompanying the honor of being chosen speaker. No fellow legislator possessed a more fundamental understanding of the possibilities and methods of party progress or more abiding faithfulness to the democratic aim and organization.

A Hint.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The New York World publishes an interview with Mrs. Grant, in which she expressed a wish to have her famous husband's remains left at Riverside. This wish, if authentic, will have great weight with the American people. But should not a similar sense of delicacy cause New Yorkers to bring the scandalous display of themselves in connection with the Grant monument to a complete stop by building the monument?

A Wise Editor's Conclusion.

From the Jefferson County Sentinel.

The boys amuse themselves these moonlight nights shooting the blooming cotton-tails and jack rabbits. We would rather have one cottontail in our hand than a dozen turkeys on the wing a mile off.

MONTANA OPINIONS.

The citizens of Butte, Mont., who are wearing cloths over their faces to escape the fumes of roasted ores, may utilize their disguises and turn out to be Ku Klux.—*Salt Lake Herald.*

The Flathead country and Red Lodge are pre-eminently distinguished as hotbeds for criminals. There will not be a voice raised against county division when that question comes up.—*Butte Post Eagle.*

Interest in the Montana exhibit at the world's fair is growing every day, and there is no further doubt as to the excellent display. Montana will send, both in mineral, stock and farm products.—*Deer Lodge Silver State.*

Society has no use for the blackmailer, and that is what the land jumper of these times really is. This sort of creature ought to be dropped into the nearest water hole whenever found pursuing his contemptible avocation.—*Helena Independent.*

The people of Butte show wisdom and self-restraint in observing forms of law in dealing with the exasperating smoke nuisance. A resort to mob violence would be most unfortunate, as it would retard the investment of foreign capital and drive investors away.—*Helena Independent.*

It is also to be observed that two of the gentlemen named are promoted from the district bench. In case that practice is followed in the ninth circuit the appointment will almost certainly be bestowed on Judge Knowles of the Montana district.—*Helena Herald.*

Collectors of customs at eastern ports along the Canadian line have been instructed to photograph all Chinamen arrested for unlawful entry, the pictures to be used for positive identification. As all the Mongolians are similar in features, this step can be used to advantage as evidence in firing the entire lot.—*Fort Benton River Press.*

Colonel Sanders can still further the interests of the people of Northern Montana by attending to a couple more matters which demand attention and call for legislation. The office of the collector of customs for Montana should be moved to Great Falls, and an appropriation should be made for the erection of a postoffice, land office and custom house building at this city.—*Great Falls Tribune.*

There were to have been many reasons for the establishment of a land office here as there were for putting one at Lewistown or Missoula. For Fort Benton we have no other sentiment than that of compassion, but it is a fact that it is a dead town. Where, a few years ago, were a half dozen stores there is now only the store of T. C. Foster & Bro. Where were 1,500 people there are scarcely 100. It is inconvenient of access from the railroad and one-half the citizens of Chouteau county are compelled to go through Great Falls to get to Fort Benton.—*Great Falls Leader.*

A GLASS OF WATER AT BEDTIME.

It Helps Carry Off the Waste Products and Freshens Up the Body.

The human body, says a writer in *Hall's Journal of Health*, is constantly undergoing tissue changes. Water has the power of increasing these tissue changes, which multiply the waste products, but at the same time they are renewed by its agency, giving rise to increased appetite, which in turn provides fresh nutriment. Persons but little accustomed to drink water are liable to have the waste products formed faster than they are removed. Any obstruction to the free working of natural laws at once produces disease.

People accustomed to rise in the morning weak and languid will find the cause in the imperfect secretion of wastes, which many times may be remedied by drinking a full tumbler of water before retiring. This very materially assists in the process during the night, and leaves the tissues fresh and strong, ready for the active work of the day. Hot water is one of our best remedial agents. A hot bath on going to bed, even in the hot nights of summer, is a better reliever of insomnia than many drugs.

WE HAVE A GREAT COUNTRY.

Many Things Other Countries Boast of That the United States Has.

From St. Nicholas.

Every intelligent youth knows that there are boomerang throwers in Australia, but how many are aware that there are thousands of natives in the United States just as expert with the magic club as are the bushmen? All have read of the feats of the jugglers of India; but how many know that there are as good Indian jugglers within our own boundaries? How many young Americans could say, when some traveler recounted the exploits of the famous snake charmers of the Orient: "Why, yes; we have tribes of Indians in this country whose trained charmers handle the deadliest snakes with impunity," and so on to tell the facts in the case? How many know that there are Indians here who dwell in six-story tenements of their own building? How many know that the last witch in the United States did not go up in cruel smoke above old Salem, but that there is still within our borders a vast domain wherein witchcraft is fully believed in?

GERRYMANDERINGS.

The gerrymander is indeed a bird of evil omen, but the president's party has done its full share in rearing it to threatening proportions.—*Buffalo Courier, dem.*

As republicans are not in a position to do as much gerrymandering as usual, the administration is inclined to become conscience-stricken over it.—*St. Louis Republic, dem.*

The president's sole sound objection to the Michigan act providing for the choice of electors by congressional districts is that the districts may be gerrymandered. It is true that they may be, but it is not certain that they will be.—*New York Times, ind.*

It is a little hard on Harrison to criticize the "gerrymander" part of his message. It was in bad taste certainly, but it was about all there was in the message to attract attention. He probably thought it was better to be regarded as obnoxious than to pass unnoticed.—*Detroit Free Press, dem.*

The Michigan plan may not be quite the idea of fairness in politics, but the president is a good deal off in referring to it as a gerrymander. It worries the republicans because it may affect the electoral result, and they have no state in which to retaliate.—*St. Paul Globe, dem.*

High-Handed Infidelity.

New Chicago Cor. of the Silver State.

This neighborhood is blessed (?) with a few of the rankest infidels out of the grave. They wage unrelenting war against religion, morality, decency and common sense, with the same weapon that Samson used with such deadly effect against 30,000 Philistines.

Whose Ox Is Gored.

From the New Haven Register.

Our republican contemporaries are congratulating the president because English newspapers have spoken well of the message. It is not long ago that these same papers thought that English approval for a president's message a thing to be condemned.

Four of a Kind.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

There are four kinds of republicans—Harrison republicans, Blaine republicans, McKinley republicans and Reed republicans. Each in its turn represents all that is vicious in governmental management and the kind of politics that leads up to it.

The Distinctness Emphasized in Helena.

From the Helena Herald.

There is a distinct intimation in recent advice that if Mr. Blaine will not accept the republican nomination, Senator Cullom will be a candidate.

The Next Step.

From the Salt Lake Herald.

Chinese immigration having been prohibited by general law, it is now proposed to do something to make 'em quit coming.

SEEN IN THE BAZAR.

"Well, Jimmie," said Uncle George, as he watched the boy at work on his sled, "are you polishing up the runners?"

"No," said Jimmie. "I'm shinin' up the sliders. Sleds don't run."

In summer, when he held the bat, He asked the pitcher for a low ball; He took the foot ball after that, And now he plays at snow ball.

"I suppose you are getting up a surprise for Maud's Christmas, Chappie?"

"Yaas. Maud will be awfully surprised. I'm not going to send her a thing."

Primus—That's an uncommonly handsome house Lawson rents. What do you suppose he pays for it?

Secundus—Eight per cent. on the rent.

If I should beat her at the game, She'd say the sport was much too tame, And then decline again to roll. If I should let her win the game, Her verdict would be just the same, Because I knew not how to bowl.

"There was a man in front of my house yesterday with an infernal machine," said Barker.

"How terrible!" said Miss Mellow.

"What did it look like?"

"Like any other hand organ."

There are happy days when furnaces Burn briskly when the house is hot; And when the key blasts begin to whizz, Do not.

"I'll tell you what you ought to do, Harry," said his father. "Just call up the chimney to Santa Claus and tell him just what you want. He'll send it to you on Christmas."

Harry thought a moment and then he ran to the fireplace, poked in his head and called out: "Santy, send me down two pocketbook toy stores, a candy shop, and a wholesale full of gold pieces, and we'll call it square."

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